

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

VOL. V.

DUTCH FLAT, PLACER CO., CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

NO. 16.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
E. B. BOUST.

Office, on Sacramento Street, Dutch Flat.

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ENQUIRER CALENDAR, 1864.

1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	26	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	27	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	28	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
May.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	29	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	30	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
July.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	27	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	28	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	29	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	30	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	31	31	1	2	3	4	5	6

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Aug 20-1f

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From The New York Evening Post.
A REBEL POET.
A SECESSION LILAD.

The Southern literature for which our brethren in Dixie's land have long asked in vain seems at length to have a beginning. Richmond has produced a poet—or at least a poetaster. There is, indeed, a familiar twang about some of his verses, as though the Southern Pegasus had contrived the dishonest habits of Floyd, Thompson & Co., and got his rhymes as they got their muskets and millions. But we must not look a gift horse in the mouth, especially if he comes from Dixie. Let us accept what the gods—or their chivalric children—send. We have received, by the kindness of a friend lately from Richmond, a volume chanting the praises of the rebellion. Its title is: "The Rebelliad, by Hampton Sydney Boggs. Printed at Richmond, Va., C. S. A., 1862." Below we give the reader a taste of this first fruits of the Confederate muse. It will be seen that the author treats of many things, though chiefly he treats of the virtues of those patriots and sages who, having fired the Southern heart, are now busily setting fire to the Southern hearth.

But to our extracts, without further preface. The poet begins, as is fit, with a vision of the future glory of the Confederacy, and the consequent ruin of the North:

"Rapt into future times, the Muse surveys
The rippling wonders of succeeding days;
The hated Union broke, its splendors gone,
The cursed Yankees their hard fate bemoan;
While southern chivalry, in power and pride,
The wretched mudsills drive from side to side.
See them, at once of cotton and tobacco short,
Abject and cringing, southern gent's scorn;
See commerce quit Manhattan's desolate isle,
To seek in South Carolina kinder soil;
See direct trade fill up our banks with gold.
While northern mudsills shiver in the cold.
As busy fancy paints the gaudy dream,
Ideal docks with shadowy navies teem:
White'ers on sea, on lake, on river flows,
Ships, tug-boats, rafts, tubs and flat-bottomed boats,
Smiths, sailors, carpenters, in busy crowds,
Mast, cable, yard, sail, bowsprit, anchor, shrouds,
Knives, gips, harpoons, swords, handspikes, cut-lance blades,
Guns, pistols, swivels, cannons, cartridges,
All rise to view! All blend in gorgeous show!
Cotton, tobacco, tar, pitch, turpentine and tow!"

And so on for a good many other lines, in which the Confederacy benefits by the ruin of the North. Before he gets through, however, our poet seems to have heard of another Union victory—perhaps the surrender of Fort Donnellson or the capture of Nashville—and his muse to the consideration of possible defeat, the consequences of which he depicts in such tremendous colors as we should anticipate of a "fiery Southerner;"

"Then will the southern chivalry expire,
And quench with federal blood their towns on fire,
Burn their last railroad bridge, whose tolls made Yankees rich;
Shoot their last nigger, and prepare the ditch.
The latter of all, when they may dye their ride
In Yankee hearts of Lincoln's cowardly horde."

Why the chivalry should prefer to die in a ditch—except, perhaps, that most of them have lived in a gutter—is more than we can guess. But our poet has evidently caught the general and very loudly expressed determination of the rebels to "die in the last ditch," and expresses it clumsily enough, but vigorously. A mere Northerner would choose a cleaner place than a ditch to die in, but there is no accounting for tastes, as the old woman said when she kissed her cow.

From some lines we are about to quote we are led to suspect that our author is one of the editors of the Richmond Examiner, a sheet which has helped on the Confederate cause mainly by criticisms of the conduct of the rebel leaders. The writer seems to have a particular animosity towards Mr. Rodger A. Pryor, the gentleman who was scared by Mr. Potter's ready acceptance of his challenge; and who, after infinite boasts and a tremendous display of martial valor before the war, has since hostilities broke out, attended sedulously to the peaceful and not laborious duties of Confederate Congressman. Of him it is written:—

"Posterior Pryor,
Pryor to bluster, Pryor to back out,
Pryor to prate, and Pryor in the route,
A swordless colonel, only brave in word,
First to urge battle, last to draw the sword;
Virginia's bully boy, so loud of mouth,
Terror of Yankees, darling of the South."

We think it likely that the poet knows his man, and when writing this, provided himself with a second-hand bowie-knife, with the exhibition of which to calm Colonel Pryor's resentment.

Of that burly rebel, his Reverence General Polk, the Richmond poet has, we are glad to say, a far higher opinion. He says:—
"Let meener talents from the Bible draw
Their faith, their morals these, and those their law:
His lively genius finds in deeds of war
A fame, a glory which no time can mar."
"How bright our warrior-Bishop's fame doth shine!
So great a soldier; so profound divine!
Who fires his soldiers' hearts with sacred texts,
Speaks peace on Sunday, and shoots Yankees next."

He seems to have some feeling against General Toombs, whose recent address to the people of Georgia, advising them to gather kindling-wood and make ready to burn down their towns, suits him no better than it did the Georgians. Of Toombs he writes:—
"Amphion's lyre, they say, could raise a town,
But this great liar's worse—he burns it down."
Yet it seems that he does not so much object to arson as to the spirit in which Toombs and Cobb urged that crime upon their fellow-citizens, for a little farther on (page 7) he bursts out in to ardent praises of Governors Erown and Pickens:—

"Hail, Brown and Pickens—thrice, thrice honored names,
Whose godlike bosoms burn with patriot flames;
To serve his country in her utmost need
Rebeld by this burning town decreed:
While that devotes, with true chivalric zeal,
Another's cotton to the public weal!"

And so on. He is evidently a strong partisan of Davis, and mourns that this great rebel has fallen upon days so degenerate, alluding, probably, to the incessant abuse lavished upon him by the Richmond Examiner, Memphis Appeal, and other papers. He speaks of degenerate scribblers, and the good old times when few could read and fewer write, he adds:—
"Oh, had the gods but kindly willed it so,
That thou hadst lived two hundred years ago,
No foolish editors had libelled thee—
No fearful rogues had spoiled thy greatest play!"

But he banishes regret:—
"But hence, fond thought, nor be by passion hurried,
Who was about the only person that liked to get "the sack" wherever he went? Sir John Falstaff.

Hadst thou then lived, thou now wert dead and buried.
Not now would armies vast thy orders own,
Not now on shipplasters thy face be shown."

The allusion to "fearful rogues," above, we at first took to be intended for Floyd; but it must mean some one else, perhaps Pillow or Letcher—for at page 10 occurs a passage in which Floyd—in disgrace for his retreat in Western Virginia—appeals to Davis thus, and we trust not in vain:—

"You alight me Davis, and but little heed
What talents I have shown, what merits plead;
How in your time of need I muskets stole,
And with what genius played the traitor's role,
And thousand small arms plead my cause with you,
And prove me the worthiest of your patriot crew."
In Beauregard this writer has great confidence. He speaks of him several times, praising his genius as the foremost military engineer of the age. In fact, like most of the rebels, this gallant poet likes best the man who can put the most solid stone wall between him and the Union troops. At page 14 he personifies Beauregard as the great god of fortification, and speaks of him as rushing through the country to the defence of the people:—

"With gorges, scaffolds, breaches, ditches, mines,
With culverines, whole and demi, and gabines,
With trench, with counter-scarp, with esplanade,
With certain, meat, and rhombo and chamade,
With polygon, entailment, hedge and bank,
With salient angle and with angle flank."

And so on for half a dozen lines more. We can only say that if poor Beauregard really goes about with such an array of defences, he is worthy of all the reward he will get from the Southern Confederacy, and all the fame conferred upon him by the poet Boggs. But we must hint that the above lines were probably suggested to the poet by the famous couplet which was sent from the South after the capture of Fort Sumpter:—

"With cannon, mortar and petard,
We send to you, our Beauregard."

Here we reluctantly close our quotations from this Southern Iliad, venturing only one more short extract, in which the good Boggs not only adorns a tale, but points a moral:—
"Ah, think what danger on debauch attends!
Let Lepol drunk plummet, and let his friends,
See how he stumbled to the Speaker's chair,
His reason drowned in whiskey cocktails rare;
Till, 'saying to speak, he fell upon the floor,
And crawled 'mid jeers, out of the chamber door."

SPIRIT OF THE BORDER STATES.—Gen. Bidwell served on the Committee on Credentials, and learned the spirit of the Border States.—He says:

While serving on the committee I had occasion to learn the sentiments and feeling of the people of the Border States. On the subject of slavery they are more radical judging from the representations of their delegates, than any people I ever saw.

Nothing short of immediate, unconditional emancipation would be listened to. I thought I never heard the rebels cursed before. No man who has not seen and suffered the terrible scenes enacted by the secessionists in the Border States, can have any conception of the intense feeling existing among the true loyal men of the State of Missouri and Kentucky—and the same might no doubt be said of all the Border States. Anything like conservatism would not answer their purpose. With them it must be no slavery, or all slavery—no middle-ground will suit their present condition.

In reference to the contest in Missouri, there were two delegations—the Unconditional Union delegation, in favor of gradual emancipation, and the Radical Union delegation in favor of immediate emancipation. After hearing all the arguments, pro and con, the majority of the committee decided—and their report was adopted—to admit the radical delegation and this immediate emancipation is to be the watchword in the coming election in Missouri.

MAID AND WIFE.—Marriage is to a woman at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss raised on the death of present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her amusements—everything on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness and for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sister to whom she has dared to impart every embryo thought and feeling, the brother who has played with her, by turns the counselor and the counseled, and the younger children to whom she has hitherto been the mother and playmate—all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke; every former tie is loosened, the spring of every action is changed, and she flies with joy in the untrodden path before her; buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations to the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hopes—who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyments and watchful protection of home, who can, coward-like, break the illusions which have won her, and destroy the confidence which love has inspired. Woe to him who has too early withdrawn the tender plant from the props and stays of moral discipline in which she has been nurtured, and yet makes no effort to supply their places, for on him is the responsibility of her errors—on him who first taught her, by his example, to grow careless of her duty, and then exposed her with a weakened spirit and unsatisfied heart, to the wild storms and the wily temptations of a sinful world.

A MIDNIGHT CRY.—The Boston Traveler gives an account of a remarkable religious meeting which was held in that city, after eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, at the Baptist Church, corner of Hanover and Bennett streets. It says: "About 125 of the abandoned women of North street and vicinity were present, invitations having been sent them previously by the two female ministers of the Quaker mission, who are now in the city. Many of the women were bareheaded, coming in from neighboring dance and other houses. The Quaker ladies and their male brothers in the ministry, and also Mr. Stowe, addressed the meeting, which lasted till nearly one o'clock. Many of the poor creatures who are so generally cut off from human sympathy, and particularly from that of their own sex, were in tears, and a number expressed a desire to go at once from the church to where they could lead a better life. These meetings are to be continued."

Who was about the only person that liked to get "the sack" wherever he went? Sir John Falstaff.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

This Industrial and Art Exhibition was opened in San Francisco on Saturday last; the opening address was delivered in Platt's Hall the evening previous by the Hon. John Conness to a large assembly. The following particulars of the address and exhibition we gather from the San Francisco Bulletin of the 3rd instant:

"As Sir Robert Peel had expressed the opinion that England owed to her mechanical industry the power with which she had passed thro' the wars of half a century, emerging richer and greater with that aid, so the speaker attributed to the mechanical and agricultural resources of the people of the Union the wonderful ability that the United States has manifested to sustain a protracted war on the largest scale known to history, for the suppression of a rebellion which strikes at the dignity of labor, and would rob it of its reward. He dilated upon the inventive genius of our people, which has risen highest during the present war, at a crisis when the demand was highest, and which has made the Republic as formidable in military science as she is successful and fertile in the arts and appliances of peace. The Commissioner of Patents attests the remarkable fact that there has been increased activity in the invention of agricultural machinery, consequent upon the withdrawal of so much manual labor into the army. There were manufactured in the loyal States last year upwards of 40,000 harvesters alone. The Exhibition just opened in San Francisco, the speaker argued, is proof that California, despite her recent and sparse settlement, is not behind her loyal sisters in all that shows studied thought and skillful labor. Fifteen years ago the State was nearly in the idle, unclaimed, and waste condition that it had been kept in for 200 years by the race from whom we had acquired it; yet to-day beheld it the seat of a proud civilization, and the site of a metropolis which boasts besides its opulent commerce, foundries, machine shops, woolen mills and other manufactures; while throughout the land are vineyards, orchards, grain fields and gardens whose products astonish the world. All these are the results of skilled and intelligent labor. The speaker descended upon the material advantages enjoyed by our State, the fostering kindness of the Government, the proud prospects of the future. He expressed his conviction that it is to the interest of the State and its mining population to have our mining code confirmed, by Congress, and a law passed providing for the sale of the mineral lands to the persons who, under our laws, have possession of them. This policy he considered necessary to give permanence to our mining communities and to stimulate and diversify industrial pursuits. He complimented the laboring masses of the nation for their intelligence and virtue, and as being its hope and savior; commented upon the necessity of education; observed that the general diffusion of knowledge has vastly enlarged man's capacity; took a sanguine view of the issue of the war we are now waging in behalf of intelligence, labor and freedom, and closed with an admonition that our children should be taught the dignity and true nobleness of labor, so that when we shall have passed away they will be the leaders in organizing the grand future of humanity."

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Brittan, the President of the Mechanics' Institute, announced that the Fair would be opened to the public at 10 o'clock this morning, and the vast audience dispersed.

Although all the articles that have arrived for exhibition have not yet been opened, and some that are opened have not yet been placed, while others are yet to arrive, the exhibition is already a great success, and from the hour of opening the doors this morning a great many visitors strolled through the ample building which is now surrounded and filled with all the stir and bustle, the gay and moving scenes, and the various entertaining incidents which characterize our great fairs. The Pavilion itself is not the least noticeable feature of this Industrial Exhibition. It stands on Union Square, at

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1864.

DUTCH FLAT, Sept. 7, 1864.

DEAR ENQUIRER:—You remember a certain gentleman at a certain Church meeting wanted the Stars and Stripes "to float over the New Church until it floated over every State in the Union?" You also remember said gentleman affirmed that "any man that said he was not a good Union man was a liar." Your correspondent would like to know if good Union men stop good Union papers because said papers come out for the Administration? Or is said gentleman only a wolf in sheep's clothing? Also, can a man oppose both the Administration and the war and be a "good Union man?" Why will people place the religious instruction of their children in the hands of such an homme?

Very inquisitively yours, GYREEL.

In answer to our correspondent's first interrogatory, we will be compelled to be in a measure, personal, as he has neglected to mention the name of the individual alluded to, although from report his name is pretty freely spoken on the streets. On the day of our last issue it was currently reported, and several times mentioned to us that Mr. H. Davis, the Superintendent of the Union Sunday School had expressed his determination to discontinue the ENQUIRER on account of the course taken by the paper. On Thursday, however, Mr. D. came to our office and assured us that he had said nothing about discontinuing the paper, nor did he design doing so; that had he supposed it was a disunion paper he should have done so long ago. It is due to him to mention that he had other business with us than this that caused his visit, and mentioned this matter incidentally. So much for Mr. Davis.

The second question: "Can a man oppose both the Administration and the war and be a good Union man?" We answer decidedly, No, and shall endeavor to give a few reasons in justification of our decision: Under existing circumstances, the Government is placed in a position whereby it is compelled to exert every nerve and measure known to the law of self-preservation in order to sustain itself, for, as the principle of law and order is the groundwork of happiness to the people; so, in a like degree is the rule of disorder and anarchy the forerunner of misery, degradation, vice and unhappiness. For the support and maintenance of the former good men have combined from the beginning of time; as order is said to be a law emanating from heaven, so disorder is a sprig from Hades, transplanted by the designing and vicious for the purpose of elevating themselves by enslaving their fellow-men. Our Government is now engaged in the laudable enterprise of reestablishing order and punishing crime; by the accomplishment of which the government as left by our fathers will again assume the proud position before the world it occupied before the commencement of the war. In doing this, it is obligatory on every man who desires to retain the prerogative of an American citizen to aid by every word and deed the executors of the laws in the consummation of this great work; and unless those who have been placed at the head of the nation receive that cordial and earnest support necessary to the plans and measures adopted by the government the exertions put forward will, in a great degree, prove futile, and enable a lengthened resistance on the part of those engaged in the attempt to break up the fair fabric that once challenged the admiration of all nations. Therefore, those who oppose the Administration are in direct opposition to the measures adopted to sustain the honor of the government, for, as the Chief Magistrate—under the Constitution, he being the commander of all the forces, and clothed with extraordinary powers in times of rebellion—adopts plans for the suppression of violent and unlawful outbreaks, place themselves in direct antagonism to the government, and the laws, and must, of course be anything but "good Union men," as the entire matter in controversy is the Union of the States on the part Government, and the separation of the same on the part of the disorganizers, the one must be Union and the other disunion; and those who oppose the former must be classed with the latter. In regard to the prosecution of the war for the purpose of bringing those back who are in rebellion, the opposers of the government themselves affect a lukewarm support, but while doing so, endeavor to clog the operations of those favoring this measure by ill-timed interruptions, and untenable positions. The two premises taken by the Union party—the Administration and the war—are so closely connected and intricately interwoven that it is impossible to separate the one from the other without destroying both. If you favor the one you must adhere to the other, for each is dependent upon the other. The Administration has inaugurated certain measures for the suppression of the rebellion, one of which is a vigorous prosecution of the war; and in view of the crisis now upon the country, the only practicable way by which the honor of the country can be sustained. The rebels refused, and persist in their refusal to come to any terms save by a direct and unequivocal acknowledgement by the Government of the United States of the independence of the Confederate States. How any man with a knowledge of the glorious history of the American Government before him can entertain a quiet separation of the States is an enigma that we have not been able to solve. Viewing the matter then, from our present standpoint, we cannot conceive how one can be a "good Union man" and not endorse both the Administration and the war; one may doctor up for himself a Union under certain contingencies, but such a compact is not desirable, for the same dissatisfaction may again arise, and

then all the blood and treasure which has flowed and been sacrificed will count as nothing. No! let us prove ourselves true sons of patriot sires and carry out the meaning and intent of the articles entered into by them, such as have been endorsed by the patriots and statesmen from the days of Washington to the present time.—Let us persevere in the work commenced, and let our battle-cry be, in war as well as peace, in the hustings and on the battle-field: "The Union of the States, one and inseparable, now and forever!" And appealing to God for the Justice of our cause; to the welfare of the human family; the preservation of Liberty to a great and noble people, and nerved by such ennobling thoughts as these, victory will not fail to perch herself upon the banners of the party enlisted in the cause of Right, Humanity and Justice!

No, sir: a man, in our opinion, can not be a good Union man "who opposes both the Administration and the war."

[COMMUNICATED.]

MONSIEUR L'EDITEUR:—I've beheld zat one Monsieur Olendorff, 'ave pay ze Messieurs McDonald one bill for ze medicine in ze dam greenbacks 'vich 'ave put ze Messieurs McDonalds in one grande furie.

S'il vous plait, Monsieur l'Editeur, I've ze one leetle question of you to ask; ze Monsieur Olendorff, zat 'ame pay ze Messieurs McDonald in ze dam greenbacks, is he ze Monsieur Olendorff of ze mezzod of French to learn to read and write and speak ze English, I've his mezzod study and 'ave mooch of benefit. Je suis very mooch boulvorse—vat you call it, oui, disgust zat mon bon ami should pay ze Messieurs McDonald for ze good medicine in ze dam greenbacks. I cannot of it comprehend! I've not hear zat mon bon ami 'ave been sick to swallow all ze medicine! I had of hope zat he carried himself en bonne health—je n'entendrais pas du tout! C'est un mystaire! Mon Dieu! jetoiffe!

Ah, Monsieur l'Editeur, je fini: S'il vous plait, convey to ze Messieurs McDonald mon assurance zat I've of hope zat it is not mon bon ami zat 'ave pay for ze good medicine in ze dam greenbacks, mais quelque aitre zelerat—vat you call him in English?—oui, some ozzare dam rascal; zat I've taken up one subscription among mes chers comrades, in ze good gold coin, and zat if it shall prove mon cher ami zat 'ave pay for ze good medicine in ze dam greenbacks, I shall ave good plaisir pay ze bill in ze good gold pieces—mais pas before je receive ze bon proof. I have l'honneur de vous saluer.

ROBERT MACAIRE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DUTCH FLAT, September 8th, 1864.

EDITOR ENQUIRER:—The candidates for Collector are Miller and Kopp. Taking the passage of Scripture into consideration—and the way that their names are placed; that the "first shall be last, and the last first," we must have it that Maj. Kopp is in the end to come out ahead, there are, however, other circumstances upon which to predicate this belief. The Major has been tried and found the best Collector that has served the people, has come as near discharging the duties of his office as honorably as any man that has served the county in a public capacity, and to the entire satisfaction of all well-wishers of our county, in his energetic and attentive disposition as one helping to get us through these peculiar times that are upon us.

The people cannot help seeing this, and we are sure will support him in making the "first last and the last first."

A. E. R.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The opposition steamer Washoe, Capt. Kidd, on her trip from San Francisco to Sacramento on Monday night last was the scene of a terrible and heart-rending calamity. When near Steamboat Slough on the Sacramento river, one of her boilers burst, killing some twenty-six persons, mostly women, and injuring some sixty others. Most of those injured were carried to Sacramento and received every care possible from the most eminent physicians, notwithstanding which many died from their injuries. The cause of the explosion is wrapped in mystery.

NOT SURPRISED.—We are not at all surprised at receiving spiteful, ungentlemanly letters from a few Constitutional Democrats ordering their papers to be stopped. We desire to say one thing to these men: we will stop your papers with great pleasure when you pay us what you owe us. It is not to be supposed that you would support a Union paper or anything else which smacks of honesty. Put this in your pipe.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Monday evening last Mr. Thomas Jones procured a pistol for the purpose of shooting a grimalkin who had made himself particularly annoying in the neighborhood; and had the weapon cocked in his hand, when it was accidentally discharged, shooting himself through the foot, causing a painful though not dangerous wound. Can't be too particular with fire-arms, pistols sometimes "go off" without being loaded.

THE scholars of the Union Sunday school will celebrate the seventh anniversary of the school in this place on Saturday next, 19th instant, by having a picnic in the grove. All the children in Dutch Flat and vicinity, together with their friends are cordially invited to participate, without regard to party or creed.

NEW DITCH.—It is currently reported that the projectors of the new ditch have commenced operations on their work. They intend, we hear, making the ditch on the lower survey.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Rev. H. H. Dobbins will preach at the school house Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at Gold Run at 3 P. M.

Rev. J. H. Warren will preach at the school house to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

[Written for the Enquirer.]

DUTCH FLAT, September 8th, 1864.

"Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

How applicable to life and all its opportunities and experience. In a certain sense, nothing in the universe of God is ever lost, or can be. The form is changed, but the substance is not annihilated. The elements survive, to enter into new combinations, or assume new shapes of beauty and life. The flower withers and falls, but the principle of beauty still abides, and the same particles and agents which called out the colors of the violet or rose of last summer, or of the last century, remain to dress in living and mysterious hues the petals of a new flower, to be the delight of other eyes. The principles and elements of all fragrance, all beauty and perfection were from the beginning, when the stars first shone forth from elder night; time only varies, resolves and reunites them. If we take the world's history, nothing, no fragment of human experience, is ever lost. Our present civilization, comforts, arts, science, literature, are the sum of the contributions of all bygone ages. Time has been silently gathering up the minute fragments of man's experience, and lays them all as offerings at the feet of the present generation. An experiment is made, and whether successful or unsuccessful, the world is a gainer. Man's works survive when the performers are forgotten. We are "heirs of the past," and our heritage comes of the fragments which human experience has gleaned and heaped together from century to century. The past is with us still.

So it is with the acts of individuals. They are what the past has made them. Past impressions, emotions and acts, of these something remain, a subtle invisible essence, and which is still with and in us, a part of ourselves. In this sense again nothing is ever lost, or drops out of being and leaves no trace behind,—no sigh, prayer, or effort—no struggle for light—no stooping to temptation—no yielding to human infirmity—no surrender to sinful passions and appetites. The present state of the soul is but the aggregate of the contributions of all former emotions, aims and conflicts. "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost."

Firs of time. We talk of the work of time, but how few of us give evidence that we understand the full import of the words! What I would say is that the fragments of time, the little portions that remain after the necessary deductions for sleep, or the ordinary business of the day, are not used to the best purpose. By many they are neglected. They are as it were dropped out of life, and their place remains a blank, because no plan of life is formed which includes them. We provide for days and weeks, but not for hours and half hours, and yet it is often the waste or use of these hours and half hours that makes the difference between an intelligent and well cultivated mind and the reverse.

It is with knowledge as with time. We must gather up the fragments, if we would ever become rich in it. The mind is the architect, which out of separate stones constructs a beautiful edifice. A single idea is the parent of many others, and a thought is the gem of a multitude of thoughts, and a place will be found for all. As it is with fragments and little portions of time and knowledge, so it is with the enjoyments of mortal life. Happiness exists in fragments, as it were, in little shining particles we pick up along the way, which we must not reject as too worthless for the gathering, but must collect as precious sands, as we travel on. There are often gleams of sunshine amid the clouds, and green spots in the desert, and amid hourly cares and toils comforts are interspersed, the least of which is worth the gathering. We must not overlook the modest flower, because it is modest and humble, for it is the gift of God, and in it he meant that we should see his goodness and recognize his smile. How much happiness is there in life for the contented mind that is willing to be pleased, that the sullen spirit passes by. There are fragments of kindness—the love of hearts—the affections and good will of our fellow-beings towards us, which we must gather up too. We cannot spare any little tokens of them which are cast up as pebbles, or sands, on the shores of time, yet how much depends on the habit of giving attention to these, and diligence in collecting and treasuring them up.

How many acts of kindness, clear, pleasant tones, and cheerful looks, do we all receive, and none of these are to be contemptuously thrown away, but every memory of affectionate hearts is to be gathered up, and God is to be thanked for it. No atom of it is to be allowed to drop out of the account; no fragment of kindness should be lost by neglect or forgetfulness. Indeed the goodness of God ever comes to us in fragments, in little hourly gifts and arguments to contentments, in small and hidden rills, through which joys flow in upon us from the senses, the intellect or the affections. In the courage which is supplied us in the hour of trial—we cannot tell how—in the peace of believing hearts, and the alleviations which time brings in our sharpest sorrows. It is thus that the tokens of God's love comes to us, and we should carefully note them, that the smallest of them may not perish.

M. E. B.

JOHN MORGAN, of rebel notoriety and Ohio State prison fame, was killed at Greenville on the 4th instant.

GOLDEN EAGLE HALL SALOON

COR MAIN AND STOCKTON STREETS.

J. J. HOFFMANN, PROPRIETOR.

JOE presents his compliments to his old friends and the public and assures them of his kindest considerations. He also assures them that he will continue to keep the

BEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS

always on hand for those who are thirsty, and an attentive bar-keeper to supply their wants. In the saloon are two of Phelan's premium

BILLIARD TABLES

[se10-4f]

We are authorized to announce the name of

MAJOR CHARLES M. KOPP

as an independent candidate for the office of Collector of District No. 2. Subject, to the will of the people.

STILL AHEAD.

FRED. BURCKHALTER

Finding the CASH SYSTEM to work to the benefit of his customers and self continues to keep an excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, and

FAMILY SUPPLIES!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, which he is now selling at lower rates than others who adhere to the credit system can afford.

A prices current furnished to customers whenever desired, and goods packed to order, and every accommodation rendered free of charge at the Cash Store. se10-4f

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Sacramento, on the 8th day of October, 1864, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.

E. H. MILLER, Jr., Sec'y.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, 625 Washington Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE OLDEST MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Established by an Association of Scientific

Gentlemen for the cure of Disease, and

The Suppression of Obtrusive Quackery!

Diseases of every description, radically cured in a short time without the use of Mercury in any form. Persons residing at a distance who may find it inconvenient to visit the city, can be

Cured at Home

by sending a statement of their case, symptoms, how long they have been afflicted, &c., they can have their medicines carefully prepared and forwarded by Express or mail to any part of the Pacific coast.

* Consultations by letter or personally FREE.

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J. H. KELLY, M. D.

Resident Physician of the Electro-Pathic Institute,

Washington Street, San Francisco.

Send for a Book which will be sent to any address GRATIS. se10-4f

Nicaragua Route Re-opened!

650 Miles Less Ocean Travel in

the Tropics than to Panama.

Shortest and Quickest Route to

New York.

The Central American Transit Com-

pany will dispatch the commodious

and favorite steamship

AMERICA.

W. L. MEIRY, Commander,

FOR

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA.

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21st, 1864.

From Mission street wharf at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Connecting at Greytown with the new and swift

Steamship

GOLDEN RULE 2,500 TONS,

FOR NEW YORK.

The Transit over the Isthmus is now in fine order.

The passengers are conveyed from San Juan to Virgin

Bay over a good macadam road, a distance of

twelve miles, in Concord and other built expressly for

this route. The balance of the transit is performed

by steamers. The Company has two on the Lake

and six on the river, capable of accommodating twelve

hundred passengers with ease.

For further information apply to

L. W. RAYMOND, Agent,

N. W. Corner of Battery and Pine streets,

Up stairs, San Francisco.

JOSEPH A. DONOHUE, EUGENE KELLY,

San Francisco, New York.

DONOHUE, KELLY & CO.,

San Francisco.

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New York.

BANKERS.

Exchange on NEW YORK, BANK OF LONDON

London, and the BANK OF IRELAND.

San Francisco, July 1, 1864. jy3m2p

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT.

[A few doors below W & F Nichols' Banking

House] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Do-

mestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots,

Shoes, &c., usually kept in my store in the State,

which I sell at the lowest prices.

Call and examine goods, whether you wish

to purchase or not. jan.20-4f

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.

Main Street, Opposite the Placer Brewery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE

to call the attention of the residents of

Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he

made to order boots of all grades from a

"Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our

work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New

York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862-3m

W. H. KEELER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM

the Eastern States where he has

public that he has reopened his old store on Main

street, Dutch Flat, one door above the Dutch Flat

Water company's office, where he would be pleased

to see his old friends and customers and all others

who desire anything done in his line. All work done

in a neat and workmanlike manner and warranted to

give satisfaction. Nov. 12, 1863.-4f

UNION GOLD AND SILVER MINING COM-

pany, Excelsior District, Nevada county, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the

Trustees of said company, held on the 9th day of

Sept., 1864, an assessment of seventy-five cents per

share was levied upon the capital stock of said com-

pany, payable immediately to the Secretary, in U. S. gold

or silver coin, at his office in Dutch Flat, Placer Co.,

any stock upon which said assessment shall remain

unpaid on the 10th day of Sept., 1864, will be ad-

justed on that day as delinquent, and unless payment

shall be made before will be sold on the 25th day of

Oct., 1864 to pay the delinquent assessment together

with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Trustees.

E. B. HOUST, Sec'y.

Dutch Flat, Sept. 9, 1864.

MINING NOTICES.

MILTON GOLD AND SILVER MINING COM-
pany, Summit District, (Squaw Valley) Placer
county, California.—Notice.—There is a delinquent
company on account of assessments, levied on the
23d of June, 1864, the several amounts set opposite
the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	Ass'ts.	Certs.	Shrs.	Am't.
Bentley, Sam	4	191	25	\$2 50
same	4	193	12 1/2	1 25
Cannon, F E	4	19	40	4
same	4	79	80	8
Conner, Thos	4	169	10	1
Currier, J B	4	211	25	2 50
Francis, Geo	4	195	18	1 80
Garity, Gwen	4	2	25	2 50
same	4	3	25	2 50
same	4	4	25	2 50
same	4	5	25	2 50
same	4	6	25	2 50
same	4	8	25	2 50
Garity, Thomas	4	84	25	2 50
same	4	85	25	2 50
same	4	86	25	2 50
same	4	87	25	2 50
same	4	90	25	2 50
same	4	91	25	2 50
Hart, James	4	159	10	1
Johnson, W O	4	206	10	1
Liddell, Wm	4	72	20	2
May, J S	4	25	50	5
same	4	27	20	2
Mathews, J B	4	133	25	2 50
McClellan, Mrs S	4	307	12 1/2	1 25
Queen, C	4	11	25	2 50
same	4	196	24	2 40
same	4	197	48	4 80
Richardson, E H	4	31	30	3
same	4	33	20	2
Smith, Wm	4	49	25	2 50
same	4	50	25	2 50
same	4	176	20	2
Smith, Stans'g	4	71	25	2 50
Stratton, C	4	188	25	2 50
same	4	189	25	2 50
Swan, Chas J	4	202	20	2
same	4	203	20	2
same	4	204	20	2
same	4	205	27 1/2	2 75
Smith, A B	4	208	20	2
same	4	210	25	2 50
Ten Eyck, Geo	4	139	25	2 50
Thompson, Jas	4	187	25	2 50
Ward, Benj	4	190	25	2 50
Wiley, Walter	4	200	25	2 50
Andrews, Noah		93	20	2
Here heretofore sold for assessments.	24	1	10	1
Arnold, M		not issued.	2	20
Bentley, T B		70	25	2 50
Here heretofore sold for assessments.	24	1	10	1
Hanford, J		not issued.	1	10
Habbel, J		108	25	2 50
Lea, J		not issued.	4	60
Plummer, J H		41	40	4
Here heretofore sold for assessments.	33	7	70	7

A BREATHING PICTURE.—Grace Greenwood, in a recent lecture, drew the following vivid picture in the future:

"Back upon these troublous times will our children look in reverence and awe. The sons of our brave soldiers will date their patents of nobility on grander battle-fields, than Agincourt or Bannockburn. Such patents of nobility as no royal herald's office has symbols sufficiently glorious for. Many a coat of arms in those days will have one sleeve hanging empty. We may picture to ourselves a group of noble young lads, some ten years hence, thus accounting for their orphanage—an orphanage which the country should see to it shall not be desolate. Says one, 'My father fell in beating back the invaders of Gettysburg.' Says another, 'My father fell on Lookout Mountain, fighting above the clouds.' Says a third, 'My father suffered martyrdom in Libby Prison.' Says another, 'My father went down in the Cumberland'; yet another, 'My father was rocked into the long sleep below the wave, in the iron cradle of the Monitor.' And there will be hapless lads who will listen in mournful envy, saying, in their secret hearts, 'Alas, we have no part nor lot in such glorifying—Our fathers were rebels!' And here and there a youth, less fortunate, who will steal away from his comrades and murmur, in bitterness of soul, 'Ah, God help me! My father was a Copperhead!'"

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE NORTH POLE.—To a person standing at the north pole the sun appears to sweep horizontally around the sky every twenty-four hours without any perceptible variation during its circuit in its distance from the horizon. On the 21st of June it is 23 deg. 28 min. above the horizon, a little more than one-fourth of the distance to the zenith, the highest point that it ever reaches. From this altitude it slowly descends, its track being represented by a spiral or screw with a very fine thread, and in the course of three months it worms its way down to the horizon, which it reaches on the 23d of September. On this day it slowly sweeps around the sky with its face half hidden below the icy sea. It still continues to descend, and after it has entirely disappeared it is so near the horizon that it carries a bright twilight around the heavens in its daily circuit. As the sun sinks lower and lower, this twilight gradually grows fainter till it fades away. On the 20th of December the sun is 23 deg. 28 min. below the horizon, and this is the midnight of the dark winter of the pole. From this date the sun begins to ascend, and after a time his return is heralded by a faint dawn which circles slowly around the horizon, completing its circuit every twenty-four hours. This dawn grows gradually brighter, and on the 20th of March the peaks of ice are gilded with the first level rays of the six-months' day. The bringer of this long day continues to wind his spiral way upwards, till he reaches his highest place on the 21st of June, and his annual course is then completed.

THE GAMBLING HELLS OF GERMANY.—These places are turning out their usual number of victims. The following cases have occurred within the last few months in connection with Homburg and Weisbaden alone: A bookkeeper in a Frankfurt banking house, cut his throat in the baths, at Homburg, last November. In the beginning of March a young Frenchman, after having played away his last franc, committed suicide by cutting open the blood-vessels at his pulse, and allowing himself to bleed to death. On the 2nd of May, a man from Kreuznach, who had lost the whole of his money at the gaming table of Weisbaden, hung himself at an inn at Mayence. He left a wife and ten children behind. In Kirtorf, a village near Homburg, the body of a gambler was discovered in a pond. On the 17th of May the body of a confectioner's apprentice was found in the river Maine. Before falling into the water he had shot himself with a pistol through the head. He left a letter behind stating that his losses in Homburg had driven him to suicide. On the 22nd of May, a waiter, twenty-one years old, living in Frankfurt, who had lost all his savings at Homburg drowned himself in the Maine.

THE HAIR.—The color and quality of the hair was a subject of speculative theory for the ancients. Lank hair was considered indicative of pusillanimity and cowardice; yet the head of Napoleon was guileless of a curl. Frizzly hair was thought an indication of coarseness and clumsiness. The hair most in esteem was that terminating in ringlets. Dares, the historian, states that Achilles and Ajax and Telemach had curling locks, such also was the hair of Timon, the Athenian. As to the Emperor Augustus, nature had favored him with such redundant locks that no hair-dresser in Rome could produce the like. Auburn, or light brown hair, was thought the most distinguished, as portending intelligence, industry, a peaceful disposition, as well as great susceptibility to the tender passion. Castor and Pollux had brown hair, so also had Menelaus. Black hair does not seem to have been esteemed by the Romans; but red hair was an object of aversion. Ages before the time of Judas, red hair was thought a mark of reprobation, both in the case of Typhon, who deprived his brother of the sceptre of Egypt, and Nebuchadnezzar, who acquired it in expiation of his atrocities. Even the donkey tribe suffered from this ill omened visitation, according to the proverb of "Wicked as a red ass." Asses of that color were held in such detestation among the Copts, that every year they were in the habit of sacrificing one by hurling it from a high wall.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.—After ten miles ride, we were at the foot of Pierre Nimrod. Our horses feet were trampling upon the remains of bricks, which showed here and there the accumulated dust and rubbish of ages. Before our eyes uprose a great mound of earth, barren and bare. This was Pierre Nimrod, the ruins of the Tower of Babel, by which the first builders of the earth had vainly hoped to scale heaven. Here, also, it was that Nebuchadnezzar built, for bricks bearing his name have been found in the ruins. At the top of the mound a great mass of brick work pierces the accumulated soil. With your finger you touch the very bricks, large, square-shaped and massive; that were thoroughly burned; the very mortar—the lime, now hard as granite—handled more than four thousand years ago by earth's impious people. From the summit of the mound, far away, over the plain, we could see glistening, brilliant as a star, the gilded dome of a mosque, that caught and reflected the bright rays of the morning sun. This glittering speck was the tomb of the holy Allah. To pray before this at some period of his life; to kiss the sacred dust of the earth around, to bend his body and count his beads, is the daily desire of every devout Mohammedan.—Blackwood.

A MAN who courts a young woman in the starlight, probably expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

WHY must a young lady addicted to tight-lacing of necessity make a frugal wife? Because her waist is small.

SECRETARIES OF MINING COMPANIES—ATTENTION!

CROCKER'S STOCK AND ASSESSMENT LEDGER!

Is the simplest, most economical, and useful book ever published.

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The Ledger is bound in three styles:

Half Morocco, Muslin sides..... \$10 00
Full Bound, Sheep..... 14 00
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H. S. CROCKER & CO.,
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CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, AND COMPLETE SETS OF BOOKS FOR INCORPORATED COMPANIES

Got up in SUPERIOR STYLE, at the LOWEST RATES. (April 3rd)

DR. ROSENBAUM'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Have you Heart-burn or Dyspepsia? Cure it by the use of

Rosenbaum's Bitters!

Are you suffering from Dysentery or Diarrhoea? Use

Rosenbaum's Bitters!

And be relieved. Did you get tight last night, and feel bad in consequence? Drink a few glasses of

Rosenbaum's Bitters!

And it will set you up at once. Are you troubled with Vertigo or Nausea? You can be quickly relieved by the use of

Rosenbaum's Bitters!

Are you a martyr to Billious Diseases, or Fever and Ague? You can soon be restored to health by the use of

Rosenbaum's Bitters!

The unequalled efficacy of these bitters for the cure of all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and their wide spread reputation, having induced some unprincipled persons to counterfeit them, the Proprietors have determined to prevent this in future, by putting them up in a new style. After this they will be packed in Square Bottles, having

ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS,
N. B. JACOBS & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

blown into the glass. Furthermore, each cork will be branded, N. B. JACOBS & CO., and each label will bear our signature.

For sale by all druggists and liquor dealers, or by

N. B. JACOBS & CO.,
aug27-6m 422 Front street, San Francisco

LE DOYEN'S Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodine Alternative.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

A Positive and Specific Remedy FOR

ALL DISEASES OR AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS

EXISTING IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA IS SAFE, PLEASANT IN ITS TASTE, AND MORE STRENGTHENING THAN ANY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF IRON OR BARK!

For those suffering from

BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, FROM WHATSOEVER CAUSE.

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA

Will give you

A GOOD APPETITE! STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES, BRISK, AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And enable you

TO SLEEP WELL!

A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Sole agent for California, 629 Front street, San Francisco.

PUTNAM'S Clothes WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE Self-adjusting Wringer.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

Warranted with or without Cog-wheels.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and, without exception the best Wringer ever made. Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world. Energetic agents can make from \$3 to \$10 per day. Sample Wringer sent Express-paid on receipt of price. No. 2, \$6 50. No. 1, \$7 50. No. F, \$8 50. No. A, \$9 50. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by the

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt str., New York, Cleveland, Ohio, and Birmingham, Ala.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS

That iron well galvanized will not rust; that a simple machine is better than a complicated one; that a wringer should be self-adjusting and efficient; that thumb-screws and fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order; that wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split; that wood bearings for a shaft to run in will wear out; that the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes; that cog-wheel regulators are not essential; that the Putnam Wringer has ALL the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named; that all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made; that it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but only insert a few to convince the skeptical. If such there be; and we say to all, use Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.—Gentlemen:—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours, JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to endorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beckman str. New York, Jan. 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Wringer by practical working and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and its saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, to buy this intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

and-ly HOS. HORACE GREENEY.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes

Prices from \$60 Upwards

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infragments

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew front two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY, or their Agents, or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is called to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements

—AND—

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To be found in any Retail House in California.

Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our business, and employ other

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Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave their measures free of charge.

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A large assortment of Second Hand Doors and Shutters, constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.

All orders promptly attended to.

708 Battery Street, near Pacific.

San Francisco, May 1, 1862. 6m

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SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater, San Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to provide every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

July 5-3m J. MON H. SEYMOUR.

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list of American and Foreign Periodicals for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer three times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific Coast.

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